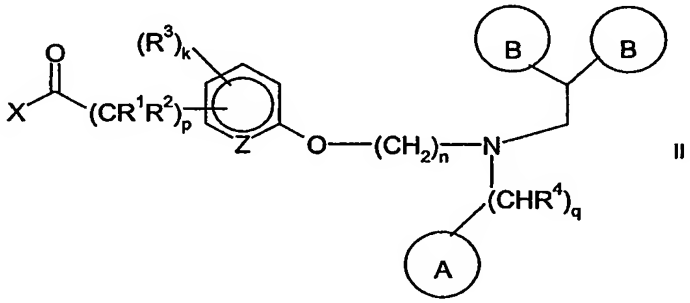
What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating or preventing IBD in a mammal; comprising, administering a therapeutically effective amount of LXR agonist, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, or physiologically functional derivative thereof.

2. The method of claim 1 in which IBD is selected from the group consisting of Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and inflammatory colitis caused by bacteria, ischemia, radiation, drugs or chemical substances.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the LXR agonist is a compound of formula (II):



II

wherein:

X is OH or NH_2;

p is 0-6;

each R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, C_{1-8}alkyl, C_{1-8}alkoxy and C_{1-8}thioalkyl;

Z is CH or N;

when Z is CH, k is 0-4;

when Z is N, k is 0-3;

each R^3 is the same or different and is independently selected from the group consisting of halo, –OH, C_{1-8}alkyl, C_{2-8}alkenyl, C_{1-8}alkoxy, C_{2-8}alkenyloxy, $-S(O)_aR^6$, $-NR^7R^8$, $-COR^6$, $COOR^6$, $R^{10}COOR^6$, $OR^{10}COOR^6$, $CONR^7R^8$, $-OC(O)R^9$, $-R^{10}NR^7R^8$, $-OR^{10}NR^7R^8$, 5-6 membered heterocycle, nitro, and cyano;

a is 0, 1 or 2;

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of H, C_{1-8}alkyl, C_{1-8}alkoxy and C_{2-8}alkenyl;

each R^7 and R^8 are the same or different and are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, C_{1-8}alkyl, C_{2-8}alkenyl, C_{3-8}alkynyl;

R^9 is selected from the group consisting of H, C_{1-8}alkyl and $-NR^7R^8$;

R^{10} is C_{1-8}alkyl;

n is 2-8;

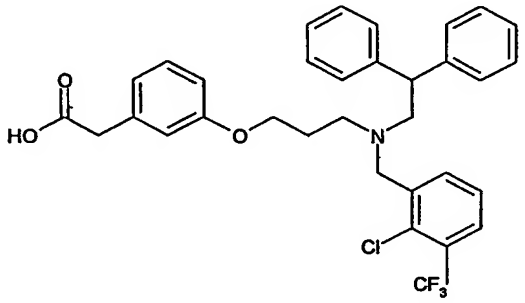
q is 0 or 1;

R^4 is selected from the group consisting of H, C_{1-8}alkyl, C_{1-8}alkenyl, and alkenyloxy;

Ring A is selected from the group consisting of C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, aryl, 4-8 membered heterocycle, and 5-6 membered heteroaryl;

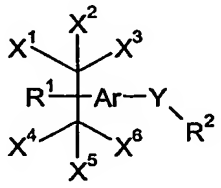
each ring B is the same or different and is independently selected from the group consisting of C_{3-8}cycloalkyl and aryl.

4. The method according to claim 3, in which the LXR agonist is the compound of formula (IIa)



(IIa)

5. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the LXR agonist is a compound of compounds of formula (I):



(I)

wherein:

Ar represents an aryl group;R^1 is –

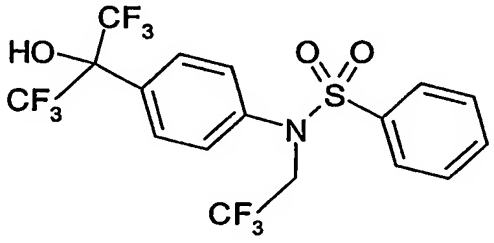
OH, -O-(C_1-C_7)alkyl, -OC(O)-(C_1-C_7)alkyl, -O-(C_1-C_7)heteroalkyl, -OC(O)- (C_1-C_7)heteroalkyl, -CO_2H, -NH_2, -NH(C_1-C_7)alkyl, -N((C_1-C_7)alkyl)$_2$ or – NH-S(O)$_2$-(C_1-C_5)alkyl;

R^2 is (C_1-C_7)alkyl, (C_1-C_7)heteroalkyl, aryl and aryl(C_1-C_7)alkyl;

X^1, X^2, X^3, X^4, X^5 and X^6 are each independently H, (C_1-C_5)alkyl, (C_1-C_5)hetroalkyl, F or Cl, with the proviso that no more than three of X^1 through X^6 are H, (C_1-C_5)alkyl or (C_1-C_5)heteroalkyl; and

Y is –N(R^{12})S(O)$_m$-, -N(R^{12})S(O)$_m$N(R^{13})-, -N(R^{12})C(O)-, – N(R^{12})C(O)N(R^{13})-, -N(R^{12})C(S)- or -N(R^{12})C(O)O-, wherein R12 and R13 are each independently hydrogen, (C_1-C_7)aryl, (C_1-C_7)heteroalkyl, aryl and aryl(C_1-C_7)alkyl, and optionally when Y is – N(R^{12})S(O)$_m$- or -N(R^{12})S(O)$_m$N(R^{13})-, R^{12} forms a five, six or seven-membered ring fused to Ar or to R^2 through covalent attachment to Ar or R^2, respectively. In the above Y groups, the subscript m is an integer of from 1 to 2.

6. The method according to claim 5, in which the LXR agonist is the compound of formula Ia



Ia